2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

| | _ Booner Ille Mu | nicipal Water |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | Public Water Sys | tem Name |
| | 251000CL | |
| | List PWS ID #s for all Community Wat | |
| mus | e Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commonsumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year, st be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newsquest. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distribil, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please | Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR paper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon uting the CCR. You must email fax (but not preferred) or |
| K | Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (At | |
| Ì | ☐ ☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attac | h copy of advertisement) |
| | ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) | |
| | ☐ Email message (Email the message | to the address below) |
| | □ □ Other | |
| | Date(s) customers were informed: 05/30/2019 | / /2019 / /2019 |
| 0 | CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or othe methods used | r direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery |
| | Date Mailed/Distributed:// | |
| | CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) | Date Emailed: / / 2019 |
| | □ As a URL | |
| | ☐ As an attachment | (|
| | ☐ As text within the body of the email | message |
| X | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of | published CCR or proof of publication) |
| 1 | Name of Newspaper: She Banner | Independent |
| | Date Published: $OS/20/2019$ | |
| | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location | Date Posted: / /2019 |
| | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at t | he following address: |
| CED: | THING A TYON | (Provide Direct URL) |
| I here above and co | TIFICATION eby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further orrect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provable, Bureau of Public Water Supply | this public water system in the form and manner identified orther certify that the information included in this CCR is true ided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department |
| Name | e/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.) | 5-3/-19 Date |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| | Submission options (Select Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) | |
| | MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply | Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov |
| | P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 | Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity** |

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

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2019 MAY 22 AM 7: 37

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Booneville Municipal Water PWS ID#: 0590004 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation and Gordo Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Booneville have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Billy Joe Spencer at 662-728-6259. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 PM at the Booneville City Hall located at 203 N. Main Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining stations and septic systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| 0 | | | | TEST R | ESUL | ΓS | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic | | | | W-25- | | | | |
| Inorganic 10. Barium 13. Chromium | Contan | 2013* | .22 | .13 – .22 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharg from metal refineries; erosion of natur deposits |

| 14. Copper | N | 2014/16* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | - 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|----|----------|------|-----|----------|--|--|
| Disinfection B | | 2014/16* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | |
| Disiniect | ton By | -Products | \$ | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 Chlorine | N | 2016* | 3 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. | |
| Most recent s | _ N | 2018 | 1 | 1 – 1.2 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Booneville Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. In case of emergency, water personnel may be contacted 24 hours a day at 662.728.6259. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2016 Acrusis Drinking Water Quality Report - Booneville Municipal Water
PWS IDS 0500004 May 2019
Services we deliver to you shary year's Annual Quality Water Report. This specific designed to inform you about the quality water and understand the efforts we prake to continuely improve the water beatment process and protection water recovers. We want you to ensuring the quality of your water source is from wells chawing from the Eulaw Formation and Gordo Formation Aquities.

The source water esseisment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its driving water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations we made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Booneville have specified a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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TEST RESULTS *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

Violation Y/N Date Collected Range of On I I MCLB MCL
Detects or 9 Measure of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL Level Detected Inorganic Contaminants 10. Bartum 2013* /13-22 drilling washes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural 13. Chromlum 20131 4.3 643 100 100 14. Copper 2014/16 1.9 AL=1.3 17. Load 2014/16 Disinfection By-Produc 81,HAA5 20161 No Range ppb Chlorine

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The City of Scorestin West System works around the clock to profit to be quality water to every lap. In case of elempnos, water personnel may be contacted 24 hours a day of 850,750,6550. We set that all our outcomes help us protect our water outcome, which are the layed of our contracting, our way of the end our distinct in them.

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI }
COUNTY OF PRENTISS }

SS

Brant Sappington, being duly sworn, says:

That he is Editor of the Banner Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Booneville, Prentiss County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

May 30, 2019

Publisher's Fee:

\$ 302.40

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated

ID NO. 124208

on those dates.

SIGNED:

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 30th day

Meka Mathews

90000086 90796920

Booneville Gas & Water Dept. P.O. Box 27 Booneville, MS 38829

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Booneville Municipal Water

PWS IDs: 0590004 - May 2019

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| Contaminant | Violation | Date | Level | Doone of | Turn . | 1,101.0 | 1.101 | T |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------------------|---------|--------|---|
| | Y/N | Collected | Delected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | U N i t Measure ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic C | ontaminant | ts | | | | - | | |
| 10 Barium | N | 2013* | .22 | .1322 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013* | 4,3 | <u></u> 6-4.3 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14 Copper | N | 2014/16 | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1,3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17 Lead | N | 2014/16 | 1 | 0 | ррт | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection | By-Produc | ts | | | | | | |
| 81.HAA5 | N | 2016' | 3 | No Range | ppb | Ō | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2017 | 1 | .6-1.1 | mg/I | 0 | MDRL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

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